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JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OPPICE N. W. CORNER OF PULTON AND NASSAU STR 

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, -SAM

HIPPOTHEATRON, Fourteenth street, -Equ. SAN PRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway, opposite stropolitan Hotel - Ermiopian Singing, Dancing, &c. -

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery -Sing-ACADRMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street,-HERRYAN

DODWORTH HALL, 806 Broadway .- BLIND TON'S PLANS VANNUCHPS MUSEUM, 600 Broadway.—Moving War

NRW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway. New York, Thursday, October 12, 1865.

## NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.

Receipts of Sales of the New York Daily Newspapers.

	Year Ending
	May 1, 1865.
HERALD	.\$1,095,000
Times	368,150
Tribune	. 252,000
Evening Post	. 169,427
World	100,000
Sun	. 151,079
Express	. 90,548
New York Herald	1,095,000
Times, Tribune, World and Sun combined	871,329

## NOTICE.

New York Herald Building. TO MASONS, IRON, MARRIE AND DORCHESTER STONE WORKERS.

Proposals will be received until October 25 for a Fire Proof Building, to be erected for the New York HERALI ESTABLISHMENT, on Broadway, Park row and Ann street. Plans and specifications may be seen and examine

at the office of JOHN KELLUM, Architect. No. 179

## THE NEWS.

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY. President Johnson on yesterday, by official order

directed the release on their paroles of Alexander H Stephens, of Georgia; George A. Trenholm, of South Carolina; John H. Reagan, of Texas; John A. Campbell, of Alabama, and Charles Clark, of Mississippi-five person who, as our readers are aware, held prominent positions in the rebol confederacy, and who have for some time past confined in different fortresses. The President directs that, in consideration of the facts that the au-Shority of the national government has been sufficiently restored to admit of the enlargement of these men, and that they have made their submission and applied for pardon, they be allowed to proceed to their respective States, where they are to remain until called upon to answer any charges which may be preferred against them, or until they may have been pardoned. The fol lowing is a presentation of the positions which the paroled individuals held in the rebel government and con

Alexander H. Stephens ..... Vice President. m.....Secretary of the Tre John H. Reagan ...... Postmaster General. John A. Campbell ......... Assistant Secretary of War. 

Our Washington despatches state that the pardons of the members of the South Carolina Convention have been signed by the President and forwarded to Governor

Perry for distribution. WISCRILLAWROUS.

Later Fouth and Central American news is contained arrived here yesterday, from Aspinwall on the 1st inst Ocean Queen brought to this port over one million and three hundred thousand dollars in specie. The revo previously noticed., though some slight advantages, it is said, had been gained by President Pezet's government. The revolutionists had possession of the Chinchs Islands, but did not interfere with guano shipments. Chile remained, as beretofore, quiet and prosperous; but nish fleet was on the way thither to demand a set tioment of claims, anticipations of exciting news from that republic are indulged in. Colombia was still disturbed by revolutionary movements, which were expected to continue till the Presidential election was over. Ex-President Calancha of the state of Panama, and other chiefs and a number of their followers, had been arrowed and imprisoned, but were soon after released. Little doubt is entertained that gx-President Mosquers will be again elected President of the Colombian republic. The only item of particular interest from the Central American republics is that great indignation has been excited by the summary execution of ex-President Barries by President Duenas, of San Salvader. The lattor, it is said, scarcely dares to leave his house, which he sps strongly guarded, for fear of being assassinated,

A statement of the lamentable condition of affairs in the Pacific coast fort of Acapulco, Mexico, is given by one of last month. The place was reoccupied by the impe rialists on the 14th of September, a naval squadron arriving in the harbor and landing four hundred troops all native Mexicans, under General Montenegro. Alva rez, the republican commander, who held the place on their arrival, retired with his torce of three thousand men about twelve miles into the interior, and there remained, cutting off all supplies from the imperialists. The latter did not dare to venture beyond the limits of the town even in daytime, and at night they had to shut themselves up in the fort, as then Alvarez's men came in and had matters pretty much their own way. The greater portion of the population open their shops, as he had by proclamation forbidden them to do so. Consequently business was at a com-plete standstill. Maximilian's officers could get none of the inhabitants to do anything for them, and outside the

fort an imperialist could not obtain even a glass of water. The returns of the elections on Tuesday in Pennsyl vania, Ohio and Iowa are yet very imperfect; but we have sufficient to show that the republicans still hold all 1080 States. Their majorities are estimated at ten 1000sand in Pennsylvania, twenty-five thousand in Ohio, and twenty thousand in Iowa. From Indiana, in which also an election was held on Tuesday, we have no returns. Very little interest was taken in the matter

there.

The Virginia Congressional and Legislative election takes place to-day. The candidates are legion, thirty-eight having been announced so far for Congress—five in the First district, five in the Second, six in the Third six in the Seventh, and one in the Eighth. Genera Serry has issued an order directing that the military shall abstain from any interference with the election, and that no troops must be allowed in the vicinity of the

polling places.

Some of the voters of Jefferson county, West Virginia ding to believe that they are still in the Old Do a, have made preparations for holding an election to choose members of the Virginia Legislature. here to choose members of the Virginia Legislature.

Rovernor Boreman has therefore issued a proclamation

ordering the arrest of the offending persons, and for the

purpose of frustrating their designs has called upon the

sational military authorities for assistance.

In the North Carolina Convention on Tuesday a report,

that no action be taken by the Convention in rence to the debt contracted by the State in aid of the

ebellion. It is expected that the debt will be entirely ed. An ordinance has been introduced vac all offices in the State the incumbents of white

Advices from Nashville Tonnessee, state that end

DOES WANTED MEETING

mous frauds on the internal revenue have been covered there, one liquor bouse having swindled the ars. The negro voting question is causing consi excitement just now in the Tennessee Logislature

A large republican meeting to ratify the State ticket was held in Tweddle Hall, Albany, last night. There were the usual concomitants of music, banners and firing of cannon, and speeches were made by General Martindale, Henry J. Raymond and others. The civil suits brought against the owners and capta of the ship Villafranca, in the Marine Court, by the pa

sengers, for ill treatment, have been discontinued settlement having been made whereby the plaintiffs of are to receive thirty dollars, the amount paid for pass The trial of Catherine Concannon, a domestic in the employ of Samuel Bruhl, who was charged with stee ng four hundred dollars worth of diamond jewelry, winished yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. used. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, bu commended her to mercy. The Recorder reman r for sentence. William W. McCarmann, a drive the employ of Adams' Express Company, was convicted of embezzlement, in feloniously appropriating thirty-seven dellars and fifty cents paid to him by Messra Green were convicted of grand larceny, in stealing a quantity of boots, shoes and gaiters from the store of Charles Schman. 377 Broome street. A portion of the property was found in their room. Thomas Howe, indicted for assaulting William H. Britale. dicted for assaulting William H. Brimley, by stabbing him with a knife on the 25th of August, pleaded guilt; to an assault with a dangerous weapon with intent do bodily harm. These prisoners were remanded fo

The Forman will was still on before the Surrogate ye terday, and testimony was given as to the alleged un soundness of mind of the deceased lady. The trial will In the Harris divorce case, at New London Connecti

cut, some important testimony in Mrs. Harris' favor was introduced on Tuesday, throwing light upon her habits and conduct. A letter from her to her husband was read in which is breathed anything but the spirlt which has been accused of possessing. Mr. Lewis Scoville, of the navy, testified that the kissing of Mrs. Harris by him. as witnessed by Mr. Brown, was an unwarrantable pertinence on his part, and done without the permission f Mrs Harris and before she could have suspected l was going to do so He afterwards explained the master to Mr. Harris, and subsequently be came a visitor at the house. Mr. Allen B. Miner gave a full statement of the extent of his intimacy with Mrs. Harris, and rather damage the testimony of the coachman with an alias, who swort to improper conduct on the part of Mrs. Harris with Mr Miner. Mr. John W. Brown, a brother of the lady in the case, testified that as late as 1863 Mr. Harris inti-mated to him that if he liked the matter could be settled quietly. Miss Minnie Harris, daughter of the petitioner testified strongly in her mother's favor, and denied on phatically the story of the kitchen maids as to the ap pearance of Mr. Fred. Miner en deshabille in the kitche On being asked which of her parents she wished to live with, Minnie replied, her mother.

The Tammany Judicial Convention met last night Tammany Hall, and nominated by acclamation Judg Ingraham for re-election as Judge of the Supreme Cour the Superior Court, Judge Charles P. Daly for the Court Common Pleas, and Judge Benry Alker and George 1

Two regular companies and two under conditions organized yesterday by the Board of Fire Commissioner Albert C. Mears was appointed clerk in the departme at a salary of twelve hundred dollars per year. Sever companies were disbanded. A contract for the alter tons of another house was let. Another session will

aeld to morrow afternoon.

A meeting of the Shipowners' Association was he sterday, at their room in Pine street, at which a num ber of matters of interest to shipping morchants wer disposed of. The Committee on Freight reported a com munication which they had prepared for presentation to the Secretary of the Treasury, requesting that be storchouse keepers and general order warehousemen nstructed to insist upon a written permit or order fro the master or consignee of an importing vessel. A lor discussion took place in regard to the best means of or lecting freight; but no decision was arrived at.

nisians yesterday drove along the river front the city and viewed the shipping in the harbor. After wards they visited the Herald buildings, where they wn over the various departments, the obj each of which was explained to them.

The second day of the Paterson races, yesterday, v one of unusual sport and excitement, the first event—the steeple chase—exhibiting all the dangers and accidents two capital contests, one a mile dash, with six entries and the other a mile and an eighth, by two yearoids. Ker

tucky walked over for the three mile premium.

The chariot race on the Fashion course, in which the contestants for the championship in handling the ribbons, and which has been for some time talked about took place yesterday, in the presence of a not very nu-merous assemblage. Miss Martinez was dressed in male attire, as a cavalier of the time of Charles the First, and drove a pair of chestnut colored horses, while Miss Masor appeared attired as Columbia, and drove a sorrel and rray. The match was for the best three in five mil

cats, and was won by the Senorita.

A fire, supposed to have been the work of an inc diary, broke out between two and three o'clock yeste day morning in some frame stables in the rear of 200 West Seventeenth street, burning to death five horses, and communicating to the buildings on Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, six or seven of which were consider ably damaged. The total loss is estimated at between

five and six thousand dollars.

A varnish factory, belonging to F. Marks & Co., in Fifty ninth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues was completely destroyed by fire early yesterday morning, entailing a loss of about ten thousand dollars.

A large quantity of counterfeits of all three of the ferent issues of government fifty cent notes, with mate rials for manufacturing the same, have recently been seized by detective officers in the house No. 152 Twenty-

A plate for printing counterfeit five dollar bills on the Bank of Montreal, with paper and implements for car-rying out the operation, was yesterday found concealed

Daniel O'Brien and James and Charles O'Neil, exmembers of Hose Company No. 37, were yesterday com nitted for trial on charge of having burglariously en tered the house containing the apparatus of that com-Commissioners, and demolished several articles therein

Edward Spangler, now confined on Dry Tortugas Island, off the Florida coast, under a six years' sentence for complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln, has written a letter descriptive of the place and the style of life there, and declaring his entire innocence of the crime of which he was convicted. He of course insists that he knew nothing of Booth's murderous intentions until after the President was shot. "Booth," he says, "asked me to see to his horse, which I did. He said he

would make me a handsome present, which he did—six years on the sands of Dry Tortugas."

The Texas indemnity bonds are receiving some attention just now at the hands of government officials and financiers. The Secretary of the Treasury recently decided to cash all of them presented at the Departmen with evidence that they were loaned by loyal holders and had been transmitted through loyal persons. But Gov. Hamilton has requested the Secretary not to pay any of these bonds, representing that certain of them were fraudulently taken from the State Transmry by rebel offitals, who sent them to this city to be disposed of fo heir own benefit,

The stock market was dull yesterday morning, but strong in the afternoon. Government securities higher. Gold was steady, and closed at 145%.

There was not much activity in commercial circles terday, and the markets were generally depressed sympathy with gold. Foreign goods were genera quiet. Petroleum was dull and heavy. Groceries w stendy. Cotton was without essential change. On Change flour was dull and all grades were lower. Wheat was firm for spring, but lower for winter. Corn was ab-the same. Oats, rye, barley and malt were unchang in every respect. Pork was irregular, and closed higher Everything else in the provision line was without ma

President Johnson's Speech to the Blacks-The Views and Policy

tion of a powerful man upon the stump, and of a bold and skilful politician. He may now claim the higher distinction of a liberal and practical statesman. From his elevation to the White House he has rapidly developed th qualities of a profound political philosopher and the elements of the broadest statesman Since that dark and gloomy day which cast the mantle of Abraham Lincoln upon his shoulders what a weight of doubt and anxiety has been lifted from the public mind by Andrew John son. Step by step he has still advanced in the public confidence, until, in his recent little offhand familiar speech to a regiment of colored soldiers, he has put the crowning sheaf upon

his sagacious policy of Southern reconstruction The First District of Columbia colored regi ment marched from their quarters at Campbell Hospital on Tuesday last to the White House to pay their respects to the President. He might have contented himself by simply thanking them for the compliment and dis ing them. But he felt that the occasion de manded something more, and so he gave those attentive colored troops a familiar, kindly talk on what the war had done for them, what they had done in the war, and what they must not do for themselves-a talk which cannot fail to do much good to the whole African race. Nor did he confine himself to good advice. He told these colored soldiers, what he thought they were entitled to know, that the great problem now to be settled is this :- "Can four millions of people, raised, as they have been, with all the prejudices of the whites-can they take their places in the community and be made to work harmoniously and congruously in our system? He told them that he was now engaged upon this problem, and that he believed we were in the right line to settle it, and hoped to be suc cessful in the barmonious association of the two

What is this line of policy? It is the simple policy of recognizing the emancipated blacks as citizens, entitled without delay to all the rights and protection of other citizens in the civil courts, but subject to such State regulations as may hereafter be found wise and ex pedient in regard to the right of suffrage. We can thus understand what President Johnson means when he tells these black men that they must be patient and persevere in well doing for that he does not assume to be "stronge than the laws of nature or wiser than Providence." He means to tell them that there are lifficulties in the way to this thing of the political equality of the two races which only the good conduct of the blacks and time and patience can overcome. They must not expect everything at once.

In the meantime, in reference to the civil rights of the Southern blacks, we have in the late decision of the Provisional Governor of Mississippi, the learned Judge Sharkey, a clear, exposition of the views and policy of President Johnson. Judge Sharkey holds that with the abolition of slavery all laws which constituted a part of the policy of the system of slavery are abolished, and that the new State constitution, which declares that the negro must be protected in his person and property, "establishes principles which of themselves entitle the negro to sue and be sued, and, as a neces sary incident of such rights, that he is made competent as a witness according to the laws of the State." This is the policy of President Johnson in regard to the civil rights of the blacks. The question of their political rights he leaves to the several States concerned for settlement hereafter, and upon this policy be means to stand or fall, whatever factious politicians may preach or threaten on one side or

the other. . We stand upon the platform of President late the highest qualities of statesmanship. The masses of the people of all parties are satisfied with him, because he stands above all party trammels. In this respect, excepting Washing ton Monroe and Lincoln, we can find no man in our list of Presidents who stands so well as Andrew Johnson. Even Jefferson, with all his great abilities, was, in too many things, a mere partisan and demagogue. Jackson was a powerful man in his day, but he would have placed his political system on a stronger foundation had he ceased to be a violent and implacable partisan on becoming President. His system of party rewards and punishments has been productive of a fearful chapter of evil conse-

President Johnson, in rising above his part antecedents and associations, rises to the Wash ingtonian dignity of the Presidential office, and in this exalted position the country will sustain

SWINDLING ON A LARGE SCALE.—The provide cial journals, actuated by their usual silly and vain hostility to the HERALD, constantly repeat the statement that we were swindled ont of a large sum of money in the recent transactions in the Museum property. They gloat over this, and exult in the repetition of the story. Some of them exult as high as hundred thousand dollars. Some carry their exultation still further, and declare that it was two hundred thousand dollars; and some reach the acme of delight in shouting that we were swindled out of three hundred thousand dollars. It makes them very happy, and they do not say who did it. This is just like the stories so greedily taken up by the same journals that we have been bought by some party in every election that has taken place for the last twenty years. Sometime they told us we had been bought as low as fifty thousand dollars. Fremont they said bought as for three hundred thousand dollars, and the rebellion gave us half a million down. If it did it was a bad bargain for the rebellion. All these stories originate with the Bohemians in this city, who are insane in relation to the HERALD. Hatred of us and love of lager beer are their manias. However sane they may seem to be, only say "HERALD," and the fellows at once become fit subjects for the asylum, the straight jacket and the shower bath, and nothing can help them but to swallow twenty-two glasses of lager beer in twentytwo minutes. We will now give the provincia iournals a greater, a more magnificent, gratifieation than the Bohemians have ever yet dreamed of giving. We therefore assure them seriously and positively, that in the course of forty years in which we have conducted journals we have been swindled altogether out of a million and a half or may be two millions of dollars. Here now is a splendid fact. Will not this make them crazy with delight? And and also to be elected to the State Senate.

yet we have lived through this loss. And now, in spite of such losses, and in spite of the ruin that the ten foolish managers were to bring down upon us, we are just about to pay three per cent upon three months income from advertisements, which income is twenty thousand dollars larger than any we ever received before for the same period. As for swindling in the Museum property, a court of justice, before which that subject will soon come, will tell the provincials more about it.

The Late Elections.

The State elections of Tuesday last have gone pretty much as was expected. Upon a popular vote, outside of Philadelphia, greatly reduced, the republicans hold their ground excepting in Iowa, where, in raising the issu against President Johnson on the negro suffrage question, the party has probably been de feated from its own divisions and its own folly-In Pennsylvania the republican managers

wisely refused to make negro suffrage an issue, notwithstanding the preachings of Thaddeu Stevens and the protests of Horace Greelev The democrats, on the other hand, as de scribed by John B. Haskin, stuck to their "Jerry Black Buchananism," which means their old copperhead notions, and they have had another good drubbing.

In Ohio the republican candidate for Gov ernor, General Cox (not Sunset but Sunrise Cox), boldly took the field in favor of Presi dent Johnson's policy on the negro suffrage question, and everything else, while the demo crats were encumbered with "the cardinal principles" of Vallandigham and the Chicago platform. The result is that, as usual, when ruled by the copperheads, the Ohio democracy bave received another sound thrashing.

We presume that over in Indiana, from the emphatic stand taken by Governor Morton in support of Andy Johnson's policy, and from the trimming of the democrats, that the result has been the same as in Ohio. If the republicans have lost Iowa, or have been damaged there to any considerable extent, they may charge the account to the issue of negro suf frage and to Greeley.

On the same day with these elections there was an incidental municipal election in the city of Newark, N. J., the result of which is a decided and remarkable Union victory. The New York Express, with the aid of a dark lantern, explains it in this way:-First, the democrats were divided, like a house against itself. Se condly, they did not come up to the polls. Thirdly and lastly, some seven bundred of their voters were absent in New York at the Father Matthew celebration. At all events, this Newark election is a bad sign for what Judge Haskin calls the "Camden and Amboy Rip Van Winkleism" of the Jersey democracy in November.

It is only in New York that the democrats relieved of the drawbacks, claptrap and mis chievous heresles of copperheadism, have had a fair chance presented them this fall for success. They have here a good Johnson platform. and a good soldiers' ticket; and John Van Buren has taken the lead in nominating Andy Johnson for 1868; so that they have done pretty nearly all they can do to deserve success. It is quite probable, too, that the nomination of President Johnson for the succession may turn the scale in favor of the democrats-unless the republicans in season neutralize the trump card of John Van Buren. Senator Wilson, who, as a republican stumper, has come on from Massa chusetts to repair the damages done by Greeley and his negro suffrage kinks and crotchets, may do something to head off Van Buren. Otherwise New York may turn the tables upon the republicans and inaugurate another political revolution.

A New Political Ring.

Future historians will record new invention and new combinations as among the prominent characteristics of this period of our history This city will come in for an extra of the political leagues. They spring up in our midst like mushrooms in the night, one following another in such rapid succession that it is necessary for a person to make the rings his constant study to keep track of them, or understand what is going on in political affairs in our midst. We have had numerous extraordinary combinations between politicians in this city in the past, but none of them were so remarks ble as the ring which it is now proposed to consummate. Whether we view it as a close corpo ration, as an artistic arrangement, or in its bene ficial results to the parties concerned, we are compelled to pronounce it sublime, inasmuc as it contemplates a perfect union between kindred spirits, and the mutual co-operation of a few men who are controlled by one and the same great principle in all they do, and who think and dream of nothing else. That great principle which with them is paramount to all others is embodied in one word-spoils.

But it is not alone in theory that this new ring is so remarkable. In its details, as now proposed to carry it out, it is doubly interest ing to all who wish to study modern political ethics. It is understood that the leaders and managers of this ring are Fernando Wood. Thurlow Weed, Street Commissioner Cornell and Supervisor Tweed. Each of the above named, in the language of Wall street, is to put into the pool his individual political interests and influence, and thus united it is to be worked in a manner that will secure mutual benefit to all. Thus Fernando Wood contributes his Mozart Hall faction, with the odds and ends and skeletons of that concern, together with his skill for intrigue, manipulation and disposal of offices to the highest bidder, and is to eceive as a reward his own election as Mayor of this city at the next charter election. Thurlow Weed adds his tactics of managing politicians, and is also to put into the pool the Tribune job of the piers and wharves scheme, which was started in the last Legislature by Sinclair of the Tribune, worth some fifty millions to the parties who get it. Thus Greeley is to be sold out without his knowing anything about it, and the monopoly, with the Tribune at its back, is to be used in operating the new ring. Weed is to be rewarded for all this by the election of two republican Senators in this city, who are to support Raymond for United States Senator; also by a large share in the wharves monopoly and the jobs generally to be developed hereafter. Commissioner Cornell turns over the influence of the Street Department, and with it pledges to overthrow and defeat the influence of Boole, Brennan and Company in Tammany Hall, and thus give Fernando Wood the nom that organisation for Mayor. In return for this important contribution Cornell is to be reappointed Street Commissioner,

where a can look after the interests of the new ring which may turn up in Albany. Tweed as the heavy veight, brings up the Americus Club and the me, al influence of the Board of Supervisors, which is to silence certain nawapapers by patronage. His benefit from this mutual admiration ring is the election to the Senate from the lower district and the forma-

ALTERLIQUE MUSTED PERALES. CERTUREURS MASTED-PER

tion of a new Board o. Supervisors out of the

Americus Club. Thus it will be seen that this new political ring is not only remarkable in theory but highly interesting in detail. Within its circle is to be confined the Corporation putronage, including all the departments of the city gov-ernment advertising and pickings generally, as well as the fish and flesh pots at Albany during the session of the Legislature. Its formation is patterned after the most approved model, with its component parts principally of a brazen material. The mutual benefit theory is carried out with the utmost fastidiousne ranged to a fine point throughout, the like of which we venture to say was never before known in this country. It exhibits modern political ring science carried to perection, and effectually demons the student in that school what glorious triumphs await him when he has once mas tered ring philosophy in all its various forms. Who will say after this that wonders have peased? We challenge Herrmann, the prestidigitateur, to perform a ring trick to excel this. He will now be compelled to resign his laurels in necromancy and let an admiring and enthusiastic public place them on the brows of Weed, Wood, Cornell and Tweed. Their scince cannot be beaten, nor their skill with rings excelled. Make room for the mutual benefit political ring prestidigitateurs, and give the public an opportunity to witness their performance.

Academy of Music.

The opera of *Husses*, which was produced at the condemy last night, is the richest in melody, the finest in construction, and in every respect the most complete of all Verdi's works. It is, perhaps, also more exacting upon the powers of the leading voices, and therefore ands for the true interpretation of the music that it should be rendered by artists of the first class. With the exception of the prima donna, Zwechi, the measure of justice to the composer was not filled in last night's performance. The tenor, Irfre—who, we may remark. was received on his appearance with an absence of any demonstration of applause, and was rather caldly welsomed all through the opera—has a few good notes in the upper register, which somewhat make up for the disappointment experienced in listoning to the eternal tremolo by which he endeavors to sustain his middle voice—an evidence always of a failing organ, and always, we need hardly say, disagreeable. This was par-ticularly noticeable in the duct in the opening of the second act, in which the fine singing of Zucchi alone saved this exquisite morecau from proving a failure. An itempt to encore the trio in this act, which usually receives that favor, was suppressed by a hiss. As a enore di grania, it would not be proper to mention Signor Irfre's name in connection with that of Brignoli, but we may make a comparison between him and Th mann without doing any injustice to the latter. If Irre is a laborious and conscientious artist, he may earn a reputation here which will hold good in Europe one of these days. We have made reputations for tenors in New York before now, and sent them for tenors in New York before now, and sent them across the Atlantic with a fair record. If the new tenor, who is by no means a first class artist now, proves tractable, we may send him back to Europe with a character that will get him an entries to the leading opern houses there. The basso, Antonucc, with a voice of very little depth in the lower register, though clear and resonant in the higher notes, compares unfavorably with many bacé even of the later days of the New York opera. His voice is greatly inferior to Hermann's, and in many respects does not equal Weinlich's. His method, being purely Italian, does not, of course, admit of comparson with these artists. In some of the most passionate scenes in the part of Don Siva his acting lacked every demonstration of passion. The voice might as well have proceeded from the pipe of an organ. The part of Carlo Quinto, assumed on this occasion by Signor Marra, the new bartione, we need hardly say requires some dignity of person and action. The double-shuffe movement of Signor Marra in crossing the stage is altogether out of character. It resembles more the habit of the Bowery stage than the lyric. His acting, in fact, was decidedly bad. His voice, too, is entirely wanting in power as well as in fexibility. The house last night was fairly filled, but the lack of that enthusiasm which Verdi's favorite and familiar opera always evokes was remarkable.

Blind Tom, the Negro Boy Pianist. that some little aptitude for music has been nified, from charitable or interested motives, into genius, and an ignorant facility on the planoforte genius, and an ignorant facility on the planoforte into first class manipulation. Such belief has no foundation in fact. The boy has positive genius, or never from out the darkness of his mind could spring such powers of delicate and tender expression or such a keen comprehension of the beauties of the musical art. Blind, with a mind almost vacant, with a personnel so awkward, so disproportioned, so op-posed to the idea of the dwelling place of a soul, awake to the refined influence of divine harmony, he executes the compositions of great minds with an intelligence and a kindred sontinient which many artists of education who attempt them cannot reach. Memory and imitativeness are the two organs by which he accomplishes the extraordinary results to which we have listened with wonder and admira-tion. He learns the difficult pieces which tion. He learns the difficult pieces which he plays by hearing them from the hands of another. His memory is wonderfully retentive, so that he plays by hearing them from the hands of another. His memory is wonderfully retentive, so that after a second hearing he repeats correctly the most complicated passages. He seems to have comprehended at once the system of fingering; and, although he sometimes outrages the laws, his substitution is always ingenious and effective. By his imitative power he seizes the style of each performer, and by the combination of memory and imitation he is enabled to reproduce immediately any composition that he hears for the first time, absolutely correct in form, the leading themes preserved and the passages in detail almost as he heard them. His car is so acute that he can tell the name of every note in dispersed chords or the most confused discords, beginning with the lower note and naming each in succession. His vivid perception of the individuality of tones suggested to his tencher's fingers can move over the keys. It is a matter of astonishment to hear this blind negro boy play a sonnet of Beethoven, also Gottschalk's "Last Hope," with all the refined sentiment, the pathoe and abandon which the composition requires, and to listen as he plays Thalberg's "Home, Sweet Home," with its so well sustained theme, and its delicate manipulations so finely rendered. Heshas a large reperture, to which he je constantly adding, and he plays all that he knows with a sentiment and a con brio which indicate that his heart and all his mind are in his work. Hind negro Tom is a study as well as a wonder, and cerry time we hear him we gain some additional insight into his character; but where the light of music comes from, where all else is so dark, is one of those mysteries of Providence which we seek in vain to unravel. Last evening Mr. Charles Fradel, an artist well known in this city, was present, and was kind enough to perform one of his most beautiful and difficult compositions, after which Tom immediately performed it with entire satisfaction, and amid the greatest enthusiasm.

He plays nightly at Dodworth Hall and public attentio

THE TRIBUTE BOOK .- Derby & Miller, of this city, have published "The Tribute Book," by Frank B. Goodrich.
This is a splendid record of what was done by the
country through the Sanitary and other commissions to country through the Sanitary and other commissions to alleviate the sufferings of the soldiers, and includes an account of the Sanitary fairs, Union Defence committees, and similar national organizations. The book is gotten up with great richness, finely printed on fine paper and profusely illustrated. The illustrations are done on wood, in the finest style. There is one singular want of taste in the illustrations. It was appropriate and proper to put in the portraits of Grant, Sherman, Farragut, and to put in the portraits of Grant, Sherman, Farragut, and so on, but why put in the portraits of accord rate actors and actresses. Are there only three or four soldiers in the country whose portraits would grace a "record of the patriotism of the American people?" We must suppose so since so few are given, while at the same time room is made for the small people of the theatres. This piece of bad taste saide, the "Tribute Book" is a profestive beautiful volume. Its rich mounting is in beautiful volume. Its rich mounting is in harmony with its glorious theme, and it recalls the great

d's pleasant rhyme—
That book in many's eyes doth share the glory
That in gold classes shuts in the golden story.

NORTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

Redistricting the State-Hopes of the Convention for a General Amnesty.

The State Debt-An Ordinance Introduced Vacating All Offices the Incumbents of Which Have Taken Any Oath Inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, &c. Rames, N. C., Oct 9, 1865

On Saturday the Convention passed the ordinance for-over prohibiting slavery in the State by a unanimous rote, one hundred and nine voting, eleven being absent three others subsequently voted. An amendment was proposed to add a preamble saying, "slavery having seen destroyed in North Carolina;" but this was effectusily killed by Mr. Smith, of Johnson county, moved to add the words "by the secessionists." An election for members of Congress, Go State Legislature was ordered for the second ?

November. Indication was given of a determination t discuss and settle in the Convention the question of the State war debt.

To-day the committee reported the ordinance redistricting the State into seven Congressional districts, which was laid over under the rules. Four of the districts as composed are strong Union, one (the Secon secession—all the strong seconsion counties being lumi tegether—and two (the Sixth and Seventh) in doubt, to probably Union. It is rumored that the present Convention will else

United States Senators, having high legislative powers.
All civil offices will be vacated and new judges ap-The Committee on General Ampesty rep tion expressing the hope, from President Johnson's kind-ness and wisdom evinced in his action towards the seconded States, that he will, if enabled by circumstances,

speedily precialm a total amnesty.

Judge Phillips reported the ordinance declaring wha aws are in force. Its provisions legalize mar olemnized during secession and marriages of negroes.

An ordinance introduced by Judge Donnell authors

ony State interest and bonds already due. The ordinance for general election was

and amended so as to postpone the meeting of the State Legislature to the fourth Menday in November. An ordinance was introduced vacating all offices the incumbents of which had taken any oath inconsistent with the United States constitution, and authorizing new appointments; and acther continuing the present judges of the Supreme Court in office

Ratmont, Oct. 10, 1885.

The committee on the State debt reported in favor of taking no action thereon during the present session of the Convention. The report lies over. When it comes up Mr. Settle will move the passage of his ordinance pro-

hibiting the assumption of the debt City Intelligence.

NEW COUNTERPRIT UNITED STATE CURRENCY.—On the 3d inst detectives Lovel and Otta, of the Treasury service, proceeded to the premises No. 152 Twenty-eighth street, occupied by an old lady, and there found a trunk containing about a bushel of counterfeit green fifty-cent currency, with tools of all descriptions, inds of some six different colors, and a large roll of paper. There were also a few of the last issue, or long fifties; also a quantity of the red style, with plate; those were the best executed, the others being coarse and indistinct on close examination. The figures (50) on back of the green fifties are inferior, the vigneties on the front are defective, and the paper is not good. The long ones and the red ones, too, might pass in some instances; but all can be detected by care. Information and papers incidental to the arrest and trial of the Overtons, father and son, the English engravers now on trial before United States Commissioner Jones, led to the discovery of this trunk. It belonged to the Overtons and was deposited in what was considered an unsuspicious place, till the issue of the trial was known. Plate of counterfeit \$5^\* on the Eask of Montreal, with a quantity of the spurious paper and implements, were yesterday found in trunk containing about a bushel of counterfeit green feit \$5^\*a on the Eank of Montreal, with a quantity or spurious paper and implements, were yesterday foun-the wast of the Croton Water Works, on Eighty-for-street. This is a rather clover counterfeit. The dis-ery arcse from information derived from the case of ry Gowsdon, the currency counterfeiter, now in New jail. The operations of the counterfeiting fraternity attaining to enormous proportions and alarming succ nity ar

MOVEMENT.—Quite a large meeting of the carpenters of No. 4 Union of New York was held last evening a No. 4 Union of New York was held last evening at Washington Hall, corner of Eighteenth street and Eighte avenue, for the purpose of considering the question of the eight hour movement, and to adopt means whereby the time of labor should be reduced from ten to eight hours daily. Mr. William Elliott, President of the Union, on taking the chair, proceeded to address the meeting, and urged the necessity of union and they were sure to succeed. Several speakers followed, among whom were Mr. Gridley, Mr. Lecomte, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Busby, Ms. Reid and Mr. Stephens, President of the Working Men's Union of New York. The utmost harmony prevailed, and a firm determination seemed to pervade the meeting to pursue the subject with energy, under the conviction as expressed by the speakers that success will attend their efforts, and that before the lapse of another year the workingman's daily labor

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR. -The pupils of the school for deaf mutes will visit the exhibition this morning, at te clock, through the kind invitation of the ma Professor Lowe's model balloon will be on exhibit and on Friday evening the Professor will deliver an dress on the "Art of Flying."

a memory of new Company volumes and rescued from thence a child about two years of age, which had been, in the excitement, overlooked. This is but another of many similar acts of heroism and courage which have won for our volunteer fire department its present high character.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man named William McDonne thirty-six years of age, residing at No. 11 Caroline street fell between a barge and the schooner D. S. Williams, at the foot of Warren street, North river, yesterday after noon, and was drowned. Deceased was a stevedore, and was loading the vessel at the time of the accident Coroner Wildey held an inquest on the body. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered. Deceased was a native of Ireland.

SUICIDE OF AN ARMY SURGEON. terday held an inquest, at the New York Hospital, on the emains of Frank B. Williams, late Assistant Surg the Fourth New York artillery regiment, who died from the effects of a dose of morphine. For several weeks past deceased had been drinking to excess, and on Tues-day evening he entered the place of Napoleon Dalton, No. 2½ Barclay street, took a tumbier in which he mixed some medicine, which he said was for the heartburn. Soon afterwards Williams approached Mr. Dalton and some medicine, which he said was for the heartor some medicine, which he said was for the heartor Soon afterwards Williams approached Mr. Dalton wanted to shake hands, saying it was the last time could thus greet him; that he had taken about f grains of morphine, which he thought would kill him half an hour. At that time he expressed a desire to taken to Lovejoy's Hotel, instead of which, however, was carried to the Hospital, where death subsequen ensued. A verdict corresponding with the forego facts was rendered by the jury. Deceased was this eight years of age, and a native of Illinois.

New Baptist Church. CHAPIN'S NEW CHURCH ON PIPTH AVENUE.

Brooklyn is destined ere long to surrender her pres-tige and arrogated title of City of Churches to her elder sister on Manhattan Island. In every part of the great metropolis stately churches are springing up and grace ful spires break the monotonous outline of roofs and walls. Yesterday a large number of persons, comprising ful spires break the monotonous outline of roofs and walls. Yesterday a large number of persons, comprising Dr. Chapin's congregation and their friends, assembled to witness the interesting ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new Church of the Divine Paternity, at the corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-fifth street. The platform was crowded long before the designated time, three o'clock P. M., and the adjacent streets were blocked up with carriages containing the favored devotees of Plutus, the wealth and fashion of his realm up town. The church is of considerable size, and will easily accommodate eighteen hundred persons. The style is Gothie, if the modern imitations of the grand and massive German cathedrals of the middle agos deserve the title. A cut stone front, flanked by two large towers and a spire one hundred and eighty-five feet in height, will render this church one of the most prominent buildings in the vicinity of the Park. At three o'clock the exercises were commenced by the Hymn of Invocation being sung by the members of the Sunday school, accompanied on the melodeon by one of the teachers. A very impressive address was then delivered by the Rev. Dr. Chapin, explaining the ceremony and invoking the benediction of Heaven on the new temple. He aliuded to the denominational character of the edifice and its significance to unite all Christians in one common worship and praise of the Most High. Rev. Mr. Blanchard and other gentlemen next addressed the meeting, after which the usual ceremony of laying the corner stone took place. A box containing copies of the Hyman and other papers, the records, constitution and by-laws of the Fourth Universalist Church and Sciety, and a number of books, magazines, coins, &c., was deposited beneath the stone. An appropriate prayer and hymn, with the doxology and solemn benediction, concluded the ceremonies. The cost of the edifice, when completed, is estimated at one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. The scrottect is Mr. John Correja, of this city.

Conscerntion of Rev. Dr. Quintard as

Bishop of Tennes PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11, 1865. Tennesses took place this morning at St. Luke's

The Cuba Outward Bound.

Boston, Oct. 11, 1866.

The steamship Cuba, which sailed to-day, took one undred and twenty-one passengers for Liverpool and wenty-one for Halifax, but no appels.